Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door to the POST OFFICE in Bloomfield.

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES IN EDUCATION.

No. II.

WRITTEN THOUGHTS

"Knowledge is Power," it has been said; and so, forsooth, the aim of parents and of teachers, too commonly, is to load the minds of the young, even to surfeit, with words and ideas, as the poulterer stuffs the turkey for market; forgetting that to verify the adage, knowledge must be rightly and diligently employed.

Of what value would be the possession of a gold mine if the owner will not suffer it to be uncovered and its rich treasures dug out and put into circulation? Of what use would be the knowledge of the best informed artizan—the sculptor or the ship builder, for instance, if he do not apply his skill to dress and fashion the rude block or to fell and trim and adjust the huge oak to its proper position and use, in the new structure? Air is esteemed a purifier, but if not put in motion it becomes a collector of deleterious substances that will engender disease and death. Water is one of the most health giving and useful of the elements; but only in the living spring and the running stream. The stagnant pool is not only unuseful, it is positively mischievous, poisonous to health and destructive of life.

By parity of reasoning, we may claim that knowledge is *power*, only so far as it is exercised and trpined and fitted for use, by salutary discipline and judicious adaptation. Just here we would express our strong conviction that the most effective mode of bringing to the light of one's own consciousness, and exhibiting to the apprehension of others, the knowledge we do possess; the most ready and effectual method of pruning, improving, refining, strengthening and using the ideas we have acquired, and of multiplying them advantageously, is, *to give expression to them in written language.* The benefit of this exercise becomes more and more obvious from examination and il ustration. As in building an edifice, the architect has to inspect the quarry and search the forest to obtain the necessary materials for his structure, and then with the utmost care to pr pare them for and adjust them to their proper places; so in composing essays, the writer must explore the storehouse of his mind, first for ideas and then for language; he must reflect, compare, and weigh, and cull; and then he will often re examine his chosen thought and prune and adapt it to its proper use. This makes him acquainted by degrees, as no other process can, with his own mental resources; and what is more, it accustoms him to draw upon them and facilitates his assignment of "the right thought for the right place," in its true relations, maintaining logical unity, consistency and strength.

Let it not be thought that we overrate this process. We are convinced that it both begets and developes to the appreciation of others and to his own efficiency, a true intellectual wisdom, which, we submit, differs widely from what is technically termed *knowledge*; a distinction which Cowper thus appositely expresses.

"Knowledge and wisdom, far from being one,
Have oftimes no connection:
Knowledge dwells in heads replete with thoughts of *other* men;
Wisdom, in minds attentive to their *own*."

We know it is easier to talk than to write, and selfish, unambitious ease will often elect the former. It costs less labor to participate in an extemporaneous debate than to think strongly and deeply, and to write with care and accuracy; and it may be more entertaining and less troublesome to listen to a lecture than to do either.—But while we would by no means disparage the learned lecture, nor underrate the utility of the well conducted debate, we cannot hesitate to assign to the exercise of original writing the pre-eminent place in the educational programme, after the simple elements are mastered. It is the symbol of idea for the thought-artist, as the drawing is for the architect or the model for the machinist,

The celebrated Tupper, in descanting upon this subject, places it foremost too.—He says of writing—

"It fixeth, expoundeth and disseminateth sentiment;
Chaining up a thought, clearing it of mystery and sending it bright into the world.
To think rightly, is of knowledge; to speak fluently is of nature—
To read with profit is of care: but to write aptly is of practice.
To be accurate, *write;* to remember *write;* to know thine own mind, *write;*
Therefore to husband thine ideas, and give them stability and substance,
Write often for thy secret eye; so shalt thou grow wiser.
Idea is a shadow that departeth; speech is fleeting as the wind;
Reading is an unremembered pastime, but *writing* is eternal."

In presenting these thoughts to parents and teachers and to youth who are ambitious of self-culture—educators all—we would fain impress them with the inestimable value of the hidden, unfathomed resources of their pupils' minds, and the advantage and safety of taking frequent soundings of their depths, and of gaining clear understanding of their unseen currents of thought and desire.

County Physician Dodd reports 295 sudden deaths in Newark during the past year, of which 15 were suicides, 13 were caused by intemperance, 23 were railroad accidents, 29 by drowning, 4 by burning, 5 by manslaughter, and one by accidental poisoning.

THE BLOOMFIELD ASSESSOR.

Another communication from the Assessor has appeared in print here. Like the former, it darkens counsel by inadvertent statements, fallacious reasoning, or misconstruction of our argument. We do not think it will succeed in exciting doubts of the sincerity of our purpose, or of the truthfulness of our facts.

Having always cherished the greatest respect for the Christian gentleman who fills the office of Assessor, we shall be sorry if he compromises his good name by involving himself in a one sided personal wrangle. We certainly shall not follow him there. Our only aim has been to awaken attention to a great injustice existing in, not our towns alone, and which we have endeavored to set forth truly and clearly, volunteering any aid we could render to the Assessor here in efforts to rectify it. His remarks upon what we have written on this important subject have in no wise disproved our main position, that there is a great inequality in the relative valuations of different properties which bears unfairly and unjustly upon those who are least able to meet it, and is most advantageous to those who are hoarding for posterity. Not that we would criticise any who are desirous of laying up for their children; they may be commended for that. But we insist that as taxes are levied for public and common interests, the burden of them should be in as exact proportion as possible to the market value of the property owned by each. It cannot be just, and will not be tolerated, that one citizen should pay at a rate of 40 per cent while others are assessed at a rate of 25, 20 and even 16 per cent! That this has been the irregularity of the past we have demonstrated in a few casual instances; we confidently believe that it can be shown in probably hundreds of other cases to be just as unequal.

But we will pursue this no further at the present time. We cannot believe that the Assessor wishes to see an unfair valuation, or to put an unrighteous tax upon any citizen. It is undoubtedly in his power to make the valuations *relatively equal*, that is, holding the same relations to the cash values of the properties. The assessed valuation should unquestionably, IN EVERY CASE, be at the same per centage of the cash value. Is not that fair, honest, righteous? Now the public desire to know, and they surely have a right to know, whether the Assessor intends to adopt this equitable principle, or to pursue the irregular and uncertain course that has hitherto occasioned such wide spread and well-founded dissatisfaction.

OAT MEAL.—We cannot too highly commend this farinacious food. In years gone by, as it was introduced to our table, we remember that our tastes condemned it, and the verdict of the family was "good enough for horses." But seeing it advertised repeatedly in the *Gazette* by BOGLE & LYLES, who import a superior preparation of it which they supply to merchants everywhere, we concluded to try their "Irish Oatmeal."

We found it for sale at the "Family Store" of E. Wild in Bloomfield and learned that he has quite a *run* for it. Our table next morning presented a dish of "Bogle & Lyle's Irish Oatmeal," instead of "Hecker's Wheaten Grits," which we had thought nothing could supplant.

Suffice it to say that this new aspirant for our gustatorial approval, passed the ordeal of rivalry with our favorite breakfast dish, and the prejudices of early recollections, and is now installed as the champion dish of our breakfast table, leaving the place of honor twice as often as its accepted confreres—grits, corn-starch, hominy and farina. Be sure and get Bogle & Lyle's Irish Oatmeal at E. Wilde's in Bloomfield. In Montclair it will be found at M. R. Maxwell's and at J. C. Doremus & Son's.

CONGRATULATIONS.—Mr. S. C. Hoffman, the gentlemanly Conductor of our 9 20 morning train to New York, was married on the 20th ult. to Miss M. Jennie Champlin, of Connecticut. We tender them the sincere felicitations of all that are accustomed to travel under his safe and courteous guardianship.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE—Trains on our Rail Road are running, since Monday last, under a new schedule of time leaving Montclair at 5.55, 7.20, 8.15, 9 20 and 10.50 A.M., and at 1.30, 3.40, 5.10, 5.55, 6.45 and 9.40 P.M. Times of leaving New York same as before.

GERMAN THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL, BLOOMFIELD.—The Anniversary and Commencement exercises of this Institution will take place during the fourth week in June, due notice of which will be given in the GAZETTE the week previous. Examination of applicants for admission will be held at the close of the present term, 24th inst. or on the second Monday in September which is the beginning of the Academic year.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—We learn that the number of pupils attending our CENTRAL PUBLIC SCHOOL during the month of May, just past, was 503; a number larger than has been known in any previous month of this school's history. We give below the number of pupils in the different public schools of Bloomfield for the month of May, and also for the corresponding month last year:

	May, 1874.	May, 1873.
Central Public School	503	447
Berkeley " "	111	113
Brookside " "	69	65
Totals,	683	625

HOME MATTERS.

BLOOMFIELD.

WEATHER CHRONICLE.

Range of Thermometer at Bloomfield Centre.

May	28	29	30	31	1	2	3
At 6 A. M.	55°	55°	60°	59°	64°	51°	54°
At Noon	78°	81°	78°	82°	74°	65°	64°
At 9 P. M.	59°	62°	64°	69°	59°	55°	56°

BLOOMFIELD LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

As the Bloomfield Library Association has this week held its annual election for a Board of thirteen directors for the coming year and are contemplating some progressive movement in their enterprise, we improve the occasion to call attention to an article on our first page, on the enormous collections of books in public libaries in the old countries of Europe. For the particulars, we are indebted to a valuable and reliable document of the New York Historical Society, on "the moral and intellectual influence of Libraries upon social progress," published in 1865, exclusively for the members of that association, whence we received the copy from which we have quoted.

The following citizens constitute the Board elect.

Dr. Macfarlane,	Jas. A. Hedden,
T. W. Langstroth,	J. W. Snedeker,
J. B. Reford,	W. K. Williamson,
Thos. McGowan,	H. Pierson,
D. G. Garrabrant,	J. H. Chambers,
J. F. Randolph,	A. T. Morris,
Dr. J. A. Davis.	

The new Board will meet for organization on Friday Evening 12 inst.

Charles Farrand, an old and respected resident of Bloomfield, died Wednesday morning from typhoid pneumonia.

The Woman's Baptist Missionary Society of Bloomfield will hold its first anniversary at the Baptist Church, on Tuesday June 9th.

The afternoon meeting, at three o'clock, to which all ladies are invited, is to be addressed by the State Secretary of the Society and others.

The Evening Meeting at 7:45, is open to the public generally and will be addressed by Rev. Thos. Anderson D. D. of New York City, and Rev. H. S. Smith of New Brunswick.

NEW HOUSES.—Mr. Geo. Seymour is erecting a handsome house for his own residence on SPRUCE or Grove Street (our informant could not tell us which, as it is called by both names, and sometimes, Canal Street) at the foot of Monroe Place.

Mr. Fulmann is erecting a new house on Monroe Place, in the same neighborhood, for his own residence. It already makes a creditable appearance.

Mr. C. W. Powers, Jr., is erecting a handsome new house in West-end, now approaching completion, on Lincoln Street just west of Ridgewood Avenue. The site is well chosen, commanding a beautiful and extensive view.

Another new house has been started and is enclosed on Linden Avenue near Glenwood Avenue.

THE EUCLEIAN SOCIETY of Bloomfield will hold a public meeting at their rooms next Monday evening, the 8th inst. We recommend our readers to go early if they desire seats. The new president will be inaugurated, besides which some interesting literary exercises are promised as per the following

PROGRAMME:

1. Criticism on Last Meeting—David Garabrant.
2. Reading; Child's Dream of a Star—Prof. Anderson.
3. Essay—W. O. McDowell.
4. Reading; Society Journal—Joseph B. Maxfield.
5. Essay—James H. Lyon.
6. Reading, My first Experience at Keeping a Horse.—Prof. Anderson.
6. Debate. Question; Resolved that Church Property should be Exempt from Taxation.

Affirmative—H. M. Barrett, C. C. Herrick.

Negative—Charles Maxfield, W. D. Foulke.

7. Critical Discussion of Essays and Debate. Open to all.

Rev. Mr. Ballantyne, late of Ohio, but now of New York, occupied the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church last Sunday and was listened to, we should think, with much satisfaction by the large congregation.

A VETERAN MINISTER.—We understand that the Rev. Mr. Henry Boehm, the oldest living Minister in the Methodist Church, being about to enter upon his 100th year, will visit Bloomfield to day as the guest of our townsman, J. W. Snedeker.

This respected "Veteran of the Cross" will, it is presumed, preach in the Methodist Church here on Sunday Morning, the 7th inst.

MONTCLAIR.

PERAMBULATIONS—MONTCLAIR.

On the Orange Road, opposite Washington Avenue, Mr. Meyer's fine residence appears to be finished and the grounds are beautifully improved.

It is a delightful walk or drive from Bloomfield Centre through Washington Avenue in West-end, crossing Midland, Hillside and Ridgewood Avenues, passing Mr. Draper's inviting and rural homestead by the "Willow Brook," to the Orange Road; thence through the well-named Cedar Avenue, passing the commodious and attractive boarding house of Mrs. Niblo, to Park Avenue; thence a short distance North to Eagle Rock Way, and Harrison Avenue around to Orange Road; thence crossing to Elm street, follow it and Lincoln street to Ridgewood Avenue again, and that to Washington Avenue and the Centre.

This short tour of an hour's easy walk or a half hour's pleasant ride, much of the way shady and cool, the direction beautifully curved, the residences of varied architecture, the lawns and gardens and ornamental grounds, the natural woods and cultivated groves presenting a change of prospect at every advance, and, combined, rendering the tour one of the most agreeable to be found anywhere.

Just South of Cedar Avenue may be seen the very noticeable residence of Mr. —— Baker, on Pleasant Avenue with its attractive surroundings.

On Park Avenue, nearly opposite Cedar Avenue, stands the large and fine house of Mrs. Williams, recently built, and now occupied by its owners. A little further on, Mr. Crosby is building two fine houses, one of them indeed is already completed, well equipped with all modern improvements. They front on Harrison Avenue extension adjoining "Eagle Rock Way," and will be a great addition to this end of Montclair.

M. D. T. Warren's splendid house with extensive grounds, beautifully improved and ornamented, fronts on the Eagle Rock way, so do Mr. W. I. Adams and Mr. Bull's model residences. Mr. Cary's solid and costly stone dwelling, stands on the corner of this romantic "Way" and Orange Road.

We have enjoyed this circuit several times and hope to many times more. There are always new beauties springing up, new and enchanting views presenting themselves. Such a walk or ride is full of delights and exhilarsting in its effects.

We shall doubtless speak of others from time to time.

TOWN COUNCIL.—The Township Committee held a long session on Wednesday evening. They were chiefly occupied in the matter of Mountain Avenue extension, hearing the *pro* and *con* between citizens Loomis and Van Vleck. "Decision reserved," till next meeting.

SIDE WALKS.—The side walk meeting on Tuesday evening resulted in voting an appropriation of $3,700, twenty six hundred of which was for paying off an accumulated indebtedness of previous years and the balance to meet the calls of the current year.

CALDWELL.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

Laboring men are very scarce hereabouts. It is almost impossible to hire the necessary help for garden making. The same difficulty is reported as being experienced by farmers in almost every section of the country. What has become of the tens of thousands of poor operatives thrown out of employment by the stringency in the money market? Do they prefer our metropolitan cities where charitable institutions are liberally maintained, or are they organizing for a general strike?

The work on Bloomfield Ave. is progressing very slowly. More men, I think, could be employed, to good advantage, on this thoroughfare. Judging from present indications, Fall will have come before the Telford is completed.

House owners, in this village, generally bestow considerable labor in the commendable effort to improve, by ornamentation, the grounds around their residences.

Fowls and gardens don't seem to harmonize well together. I can't recommend this kind of game to lovers of good gardens.

Mechanics, in this village, are ordinarily busy, they talk of dull times to the contrary notwithstanding.

Porgies are selling here, out of fish wagons, at six cents a pound. I don't know how many onces are contained in a fish pound. I guess not over ten.

According to present indications there will be an abundant yield of fruit this season. The succession of Spring rains will also secure a heavy crop of grass. This ought to reduce the price of hay considerably next fall and winter.

Much precious time was occupied in the U. S. Senate on the 21st. ult. growing out of a motion to correct the record. It would be time well and profitably spent for the country if such a Herculean feat could be accomplished.

Summer seems to be fully inaugurated now if the mercury in the thermometer and perspiring humanity are true indicators. This is particularly pleasing to landlords of Summer Hotels, for it is suggestive of boarders and greenbacks, and this latter article is said to be conducive to human felicity.

I understand that the bids for the proposed new Presbyterian Church, in this village, are all in, and that the contract will soon be awarded.

It is contemplated to build a Methodist Episcopal Church here. Measures are soon to be taken in furtherance of this commendable object. I see no reason why such a church cannot be liberally sustained.

Dr. Wm. Blakeney, our Caldwell Dentist, has opened a branch office in Boonton, where he will give his personal attention to professional calls on Wednesdays of every week.

A boy who was running along the bank of the Hackensack River flying a kite, fell into the water, and was only saved from drowning by holding on to the string attached to the kite, which buoyed him up until assistance arrived.

For the Saturday Gazette.

BELLEVILLE.

MEETING OF THE NO CITY CLUB—JUST INDIGNATION OF RESOLUTE, INDEPENDENT, MEN.

At a recent meeting of this distinguished club the following declaration and resolutions were adopted unanimously.

When in the course of human events it becomes necessary for a small village to dissolve the political bands that have forced a cumbersome and useless city charter upon the people, and to assume again among the towns and villages its proper position which through the machinations of political pedlars has been manipulated to suit their peculiar ideas, a decent respect to the opinions of our neighbors requires that we should declare the causes which impel us to such action.

We hold these truths to be self evident, that ALL the residents of Belleville have equal rights and should have been consulted before adopting this charter. That any form of government that has not met the approval of the people at the ballot box, is a fraud. That to secure the advancement and progress of Belleville, its form of government should be one that all can endorse. That, the condition of the township requires that an extra effort shall be put forth to rescue it from the hands of visionary Extremists who are deluded with the idea that this little village is a fit subject for a city. That whenever a charter secured through the carelessness of hasty legislation does not meet the views of a majority of the inhabitants, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, or even raise questions concerning its legality. Prudence, indeed, would dictate that governments that make no provision for elections but rely altogether upon the sovereign will of the people to cover up the errors of omission, should be thrown overboard or decided upon adversely by the Supreme Court

The history of the would-be city of Belleville is a history of past neglect, of vain efforts to advances of the patient sufferance of the people under mismanagement, of bad roads, and misapplied funds. All having in direct object the hindrance of the real prosperity of the town. To prove this let facts be submitted to the residents of the township.

In 1840 the population of Belleville was 2,466, that of Bloomfield 2,528. With superior advantages, the beautiful village has not sustained the same ratio.

The capital employed in manufactures at the same period in Belleville was $479,450, in Bloomfield 111,000. Now we cannot say how far Bloomfield has outstripped it.

The roads in some portions of the township have been neglected so long that beautiful shade trees monopolize the side walks interpersed with shrubbery of various kinds, such as thistles, blackberry bushes, mullien stalks &c.

Fences are allowed to be built in the middle of the roads.

Railings in dangerous places are so out of repair as to endanger the lives of travelers.

The main street of the village is a mud hole, that should have been improved years ago.

The village has been surveyed twice which probably will have to be done again.

The reputation of the town has been greatly injured in the estimation of outsiders by the foolish projects of those who will not learn that others have rights as well as themselves.

People have come here to purchase real estate but finding it located in Belleville, have refused to buy and have gone elsewhere.

The people have paid their taxes willingly, and have done everything possible to help the growth and prosperity of the place, but have received little benefits in return.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for improvements, and have been answered only by promises that were never performed. A town whose character is thus marked by every act which may define its policy to be a foolish on, and which has led to the division of the district by those who have become disgusted with its one horse arrangements, is unfit to be the abode of wide awake and progressive citizens. Nor have we been wanting in attention to the constituted authorities. We have warned them from time to to time of attempts to collect taxes that rightfully belonged to the old road district. We have reminded them of the deplorable condition of the highways. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity. We have conjured them by the ties of a common interest to disavow their narrow minded policy which would inevitably interrupt our connections but they have been deaf to the voice of justice. We must therefore acquiesce in the necessity which denounces the city charter as a fraud and a humbug, and which would entail *unnecessary taxation* upon us, and hold them as we hold all other usurpers in a condition where they can do the least harm. We therefore the members of this club appealing to all sensible people for the rectitude of our intentions solemnly published in the GAZETTE and declare that Belleville is no city. And that the Town Committee has full power to hold over and to attend to their regular business as usual. And for the support of this declaration we mutually pledge to each other, our influence, our share of the taxes, and anything else that may deemed necessary.

In accordance with the foregoing declarations of facts and principles this club hereby

Resolves. That we will pay no Township taxes levied under the so-called city government.

Resolved. That as the city advocates have informed the people that they would pay no taxes under the Town Committee authority, that we do not care a continental whether they pay or not, as we know we can be no worse off than heretofore.

Resolved. That this body condemn the action of the would-be city authorities, especially the country members in appropriating $10,500 to be collected from *all the taxable property* when it is well known that the outlying districts will receive no benefits.

Resolved. That we at once set about the consideration of an act that all can sanction, and one that provides for the needs of all the township.

Resolved. That the taxes should be kept as low as possible during the tight times, and that being aware that the State and county tax will be extra high during the current year, it behooves all whose heads are level to look ahead to the time when the tax bills shall make their appearance.

Resolved. That all the proceedings of this honorable body be published in the SATURDAY GAZETTE. ERNEST BONHOMME, Secretary.

NEW JERSEY SANITARY MATTERS.—The last Legislature of the State of New Jersey appointed a State Sanitary Commission, which has just organized with Dr. E. M. Hunt of Metuchen, as Chairman, and has appointed a committee to gather such information as to the sanitary needs of the State as shall inform the people of the evils arising from defective knowledge or from defect in power to abate nuisances. The State has been districted, and correspondence entered into with all Health Boards and local organizations in order to secure full information as to all causes which are deteriorating the health of the people such as bad air, poor water, imperfect ventilation, defective drainage and sewerage, adulterations of food, bad cookery, &c. It is believed that this commission will accomplish an important work, and by the gathering of vital statistics do much toward a successful treatment of maladies more or less related to locality.

THE GUIDE POST LAW.—The Legislature at its late session passed a law which, while it did not attract any attention at the time of its passage, was one greatly more conducive to the interest of the public than many of those which excited the most debate and comment. It was "an act to better facilitate the direction of travellers of the roads, turnpikes or highways in New Jersey." It requires the township committee of each township in the State to erect and maintain guide posts at all road crossings, legibly indicating the name of the next town or place to which each road, turnpike or highway leads and the distance thereto. Each township for a failure to do this is to forfeit to the county annually the sum of ten dollars for each guide post it neglects to maintain as required by law. The overseer of the highways are to report to the township committee the places of the road crossings also under penalty of ten dollars to the township for every case of neglect and refusal. The guide posts are to be no less than eight feet in height, with suitable directions and finger index. Proper penalties are prescribed for destroying or mutilating these guide boards. The traveling public will rejoice at the passage of this law, which will be a benefit not only to the stranger and sojourner, and the casual passer by, but even to many denizens of localities who are not well acquainted with the intersecting roads, the places they lead to, and the distances. As to distances, the difficulty of getting authentic information by travelers, even from residents who ought to be thoroughly familiar therewith is proverbial among all way farers.

NEW JERSEY GAME LAWS.—Sportsmen and others who fish or hunt should make themselves acquainted with the new game and game fish laws of this State, passed by the last legislature.

The seasons for killing the different kinds of game are as follows: For deer, December 1st to October 15th following; penalty for violation, $50. For gray snipes, April 25th to September 1, for woodcocks, July 5th to January 1st; for quails and pheasants, November 1st to December 31; for rail and reed birds, September 1st to November 30st. The penalties for the killing of birds out of season range from $5 $15. With respect to game fish, the law provides that no person shall at any time catch any speckled trout, bass or salmon with any device save only a hook and line, and only from April 1st to August 15th. The same provision applies to black bass, pike or pickerel, except that these fish must not be caught between March 1st and June 1st under penalty of $25 for each off nce. No set net or nets can be placed across any of the canals, rivulets, thoroughfares or creeks of the State, Penalty for violation, $25.

For the Saturday Gazette.

CREMATION.

"Aunty Scott is below, Ma'am, and wants to know if you can see her immediately," said Katy, upon entering the nursery a few weeks ago. Aunty Scott! I replied; I thought the poor woman was laid up with rheumatism. Certainly, let her come up. "I think she is in some trouble; indeed she said she was, Ma'am;" and Katy left to assure the old lady of my willingness to see her immediately.

Directly her cane was heard on the stairs, and I stepped out to welcome her. Poverty had not robbed her of her dignity, nor her Christian character. Many a lesson she had taught, and many a word of Christian encouragement, given when engaged in some humble work for me. I saw she looked troubled, as well as tired. This has been most too long a walk for you, I fear, passing her an easy chair; sit in this and you will soon be rested. Although in this country thirty years, she had not lost her Scottish accent, and to-day it was broader because of her interest in her subject. Wiping the perspiration from her face she began: "I'll not be rested till I'm made easy on this subject. I told my Anne I must come and see Mrs. Manning, for if she was willing to have her friends treated so, maybe it would be easier for me to have my friends done so, too. But I can't see any sanction for it in Scripture. What is the world coming to? But if you think it's right, I'll try and be reconciled, only I like to have things proven to me. Think *what* is right? I don't quite understand your trouble. This burning up the body after it is dead, instead of burying it. You see Anne's husband only comes home once a week, and last Saturday he brought a paper telling about that man in Philadelphia who burnt up the body of his son in his cellar and put the ashes in a vase on his parlor mantel. You see it was a terrible thing, and when he told me they had societies, and people were joining and were going to burn up their fathers and mothers and children in that heathen way, why I've hardly slept since." I saw she must relieve her mind, and therefore did not interrupt. She continued: "You see I buried in the old Kirkyard two as beautiful bairns as ever God gave a woman, and as true a husband as God ever took from one, and how do you think I'd feel now to think of those dear bodies put in an iron boiler and burned to ashes, and then those ashes taken and put in an urn on my mantel. Those beautiful curls of my Maggie crisped by the fire, and gone to ashes; the *grave* is terrible, but not so terrible as that! Suppose they do begin to burn up the bodies all over the countries, what are emigrants to do when they leave the old country? Are they to pack these urns in their chests, or carry them in their hands? Wouldn't it be mockery to see them leaving the vessel with their dead friends' ashes in their hands? Suppose some accident should happen, as did to one of my chests, and the fastening burst, and everything tumbled out on the pier, and suppose an urn had been in it with those dear ashes and it had been broken and spilt over everything, don't it make you shudder at the thought? Just imagine Mrs. Greggs, who has lost her six children, looking at six different vases on her mantel and telling people when they call, my Jennie is there, Harry is there, and so on the whole row. You remember how that beautiful baby looked in her coffin last fall, little May Woodward? Oh, yes, I think I never saw anything so exquisitely beautiful, I said. Didn't she look as if she were going to be an angel right out of a bed of flowers, and hard as it was to part, wasn't it sweet to lay the little one away among them? Do these men who want to burn bodies to ashes, want to burn up every spark of tenderness in our hearts, too, or do they want to make us like the heathen? The old lady had grown eloquent, and had worked upon my nerves so much I was glad to have Katie come in just then with a cup of tea as she had been instructed always to do when Aunty Scott came. She took the tea, saying, "Now *you* talk, tell me just what you think of all this, for I am greatly perplexed." I will read you something, I said; so taking up the last week's *Methodist*, read the article headed, "Our Thanks to the Cremation Society." The little vein of sarcasm to be noticed through it, told more than argument. It closed with "The fact that burning, though known to the nations of classic antiquity, never made successful headway against the more general practice of burial, is proof that there must have been good reasons why the latter was preferred. If any one chooses to give his body to be burned by him; but we doubt if the example will be extensively copied." "Now that is comforting; how I have worried over this, she said, as I laid aside the paper. "Didn't you feel a bit troubled about it?" No I said; that story of the burning in Philadelphia was very revolting to me, and I think it will be a great many years before people generally will dispose of their dead in that way. The story, however, as I read, was not true; if it were gotten up by these reformers they could not have chosen a surer way of making it unpopular and odious. You know it is a very expensive thing now-a-days to bury one's dead. I have read, a poor widow in New York can't bury an infant under fifty dollars, and the other week, away up town at one of the shanties on the rocks there was an Irish funeral costing three hundred dollars. Many feel, if burning could be introduced, it would lessen expense, and for sanitary reasons would be better. But this is not a new story, and is not the first time I believe the subject has been agitated in this country. The progenitors of it are mostly as far as I can learn non believers in any Christian faith. Although the Romans used to burn, the early Christians rejected that way of disposing of their dead. And the Romans introduced it into England as has been proved by the urns found at different times in that country in which were ashes and bones of the dead. But the practice was never followed. These reforms, as they come up one after another find a few followers. You know there are congregations in Massachusetts that have a woman pastor. How would you like to go to church every Sabbath and hear a woman preach, administer the communion, baptize the infants, attend funerals? etc. "The Lord forbid," said she, even if it was Mrs. Manning herself." I laughed, for her manner was irresistible. Well, I said, when all our communities prefer a woman for a pastor, just as soon may you expect everybody to prefer to burn their dead instead of buring them. "I see how it is," she replied, "but will you promise me that you will see that I am buried and not burned in that heathen way?" Her manner was too earnest to be amused, and I said, yes, Aunty Scott, you shall be *buried* just where you wish. So she went away comforted.

MAUD MANNING.

Dr. I. I Hayes, the experienced Artic explorer, will represent the American Geographical Society at the millennial celebration in Iceland. He will sail about June 20. He will explore portions of Iceland never before visited.